THE MEASURE WAS EX-SPEAKER MALBY'S ARMORY BILL.

THE GOVERNOR ALSO FILED A MESSAGE PRAC-TICALLY PLEDGING HIMSELF TO VETO ALL APPROPRIATION BILLS OF LIKE CHAR-

ACTER - MR. MALEY'S MEASURE HAD THE APPROVAL OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUPA. Albany, Feb. 28.-Governor Morton pledged him self to-day to a policy of the strictest economy sy vetoing ex-Speaker Malby's bill appropriating \$40,000 for an armory at Ogdensburg. Right upon the heels of this veto Hamilton Fish's Assembly greatly increased the expenses of the municipalities of the State by amending the Dressed Stone bill so as to compel the cities to buy all pavingstones from interested quarrymen of this State. This will force the commonwealth to pay a higher price for all the dressed stone which it may desire to use in the construction of State buildings and the improvement of the State's canals. It will also increase greatly the cost of the proposed rapid transit road in New-York City, and thus ay be said to be in the interest of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

It was somewhat embarrassing to Governor Morton that he had to veto Mr. Malby's bill, be-cause his Adjutant-General had gone before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and recommended that the expenditure be made. This and another small appropriation are the only ones, it should be stated, which Adjutant-General Mc-Alpin has recommended. He had made this recommendation, as Adjutant-General Porter had done before him, in the interest of the National Guard. But Mr. Morton had noticed the flood of other bills appropriating money for armories, nor-mal schools, etc., and he decided that he could not discriminate among these bills, but must veto

The followers of Thomas C. Platt, of course, at once attributed to Governor Morton a dishonorable motive; that he was punishing Mr. Malby because he had not taken orders from Mr. Plait, and that he was discriminating against St. Lawrence County because it supported Leslie W. Russell for Gov-It is sufficient to say in answer to these contemptible aspersions that Mr. Morton's whole career as Governor has thus far shown him to be He decided ten days ago to veto some appropriation bills and write a message to the Legislature upon the absolute necessity of economy.' Mr. Malby's bill was not selected, therefore, for any personal reason. In the course of the message Governor Morton said:

bills are now pending providing for repairs of various armories and making appropriations therefor as follows:

At Olean, 37,000 at Amsterdam, \$10,000; at Niagara, at Olean, \$7,000 at Glens Falls, \$10,000; at Poughkeepsie, \$1,200; at Albany, \$15,000; at Brooklyn, \$75,000; total, \$136,700; at Albany, \$15,000; at Brooklyn, \$75,000; total, \$136,700; at Marion, \$15,000; at Brooklyn, \$75,000; at Marion, \$15,000; at Hudson, \$70,000; at Waiton, \$15,000; at Hudson, \$70,000; at Brooklyn, \$25,000; at Hudson, \$70,000; at Brooklyn, \$70,000; at Hudson, \$70,000; at Waiton, \$15,000; at Hudson, \$15,000; at Hudson,

After the Clerk of the Assembly had finished

reading the Governor's message, Mr. Malby addressed the House. In moving that the message and bill lie upon the table, the ex-Speaker said that he would have been much pleased if the Governor had shed to sign the bill. He remarked that, while the 60th Separate Company had been formed only recently, the fact was that it was an established organization, the old 25th Company. When this bill was before the Legislature, he said, it was

organization, the old 5th Company. When this bill was before the Legislature, he said, it was the thought of the Legislature, unanimously expressed, that the great State of New-York could afford to house its National militiamen. Nevertheless," he added, "I believe we should have economy in this Legislature, and if all the other appropriations are to be treated alike I shall be satisfied. This is the first time in years that the people of St. Lawrence have asked for anything peculiarly for themselves.

As soon as Mr. Malby had finished, the Speaker at once put the motion. The leaders on each side wanted to speak, but Mr. Fish put the motion and declared it carried with a hurrah. When he had recovered breath he recognized the Republican leader, Mr. Ainsworth, of Oswego, Mr. Ainsworth confirmed the truthfulness of all that Mr. Malby had said about the justice of the appropriation for the Ogdensburg armory. But at the same time he said that other places had claims just as good. "The message," said Mr. Ainsworth, "strikes me as being eminently proper, and I hope the closing words will be appreciated by the Republican members in their future action."

The Democratic leader, Mr. Foley, of New-York, said that when the bill was being considered in dorsed it. Therefore he was much surprised that it should be vetoed by the Governor. This and one other armory bill before the committee, Mr. Foley said, had the unqualified approval of the Adjutant-General. At this point the Democratic leader was interrupted by the Speaker, who declared him out of order. Mr. Foley said that the Republican leader had been permitted to speak upon the message when he was out of order, and that the minority should have the same privitere. The Chair permitted him to proceed, with the injunction that he should cast no reflections upon any one. This injunction was caused by Mr. Foley added, "that if we cannot rely upon the advice and judgment of the Adjutant-General in approving the bill." If merely wished to say, Mr. Foley added, "that if we cannot

NEW-YORK'S DEPENDENT INSANE. ASSEMBLYMAN CONKLINGS BILL FOR THEIR

Albany, Feb. 28.-Assemblyman Conkling to-day insane of New-York County to the care of the State This measure, which, it is understood, emanates from the State Charities Aid Association, provides that the New-York City asylums for the on War I's Island, New-York City, and at Central Islip, Suffolk County, shall be transferred to the care and custody of the Manhattan State Hospital, be established by the act.

Among the provisions of the bill are the following: The whole of Ward's Island, with its buildings and the equipment of the existing asylums, is to be leased to the State at a rental which is to be the aquivalent of interest at the rate of 3 per cent upon the sum of \$2,560,600. It will be remembered that in 1892 the State sold to the city of New-York one half of Ward's Island for the sum of \$1,600,000. It is therefore assumed that the entire island is worth at least \$2,000,000, and the value of the buildings which have been erected upon it for the purpose asylums for the insane is estimated at \$500,000.

The Central Islip property is also to be leased to the State at a rental which shall be equivalent to than the actual amount which has been expended either of the leases may at any time be surrendered the State or may be terminated by the city by five years' written notice to the Controller of the Rive years written notice to the Controller of the State. In case either of the leases shall be termi-nated by the city of New-York, the State is to be reimbursed for buildings which it may have made, the amount to be determined by appraisement by a commission of five citizens, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, two by the Mayor of New-York City and a fifth by these four. The Manhattan State Hospital is to be governed by a board of seven managers, appointed by the

The Manhattan State Hospital is to be governed by a board of seven managers, appointed by the



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MOST AGREEABLE

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Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and their powers and duties are to be the same as those of the managers of the other State hospitals subject to the Civil Service laws of the State. The managers are to appoint the general superintendent, who in turn will appoint all subordinate officers.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New-York City are to surrender the lands and buildings of the existing asylums, with their furniture, fixtures, stock and supplies then on hand, to the newly created State Hospital on October 1, 1895. An appropriation of \$25,000 is made for the lease or purchase of a dock and for the purchase of a steam ferryboat. The present officers of the asylums are continued in office during the pleasure of the managers, subject to the Civil Service rules applicable to the other State hospitals.

On and after October 1, 1895, the Manhatan State Care Maintenance act, and will be organized and maintained as are the other State hospitals for the insane.

SUNDAY OPENING STRONGLY OPPOSED. THE REV. MR. MEREDITH SUGGESTS THAT GER-MANS SHOULD BE AMERICANIZED RATHER THAN AMERICANS GERMANIZED.

Excise met this afternoon in the Assembly cham-

ber and listened to the arguments against the sev-

eral excise bills before the committee, especially those which allow Sunday opening of saloons. The of the State, including a large delegation of women. Robert Graham, representing the New-York City Temperance League, introduced the speakers in op-position. Bishop William Croswell Doane, of Albany, was the first speaker. He said that he opposed sneak legislation, such as was embraced in the bills which allow saloons to keep their side deors open on Sunday. If teere was to be drinking incapable of such a petty course as using his ex-ccutive power to punish or reward any person. the main door and behind a plate-glass front, instead of behind drawn curtains. "I am not a Prohibitionist," he said, "but I do feel that the position of the advocates of Sunday opening is not tenable. I do not agree with them that our people must have liquor on Sunday. Allow them to sell on Sunday, and it will not be long before permission to do other servile work on Sunday will be petition for. It is to the interest of the laboring classes

were open on Sunday with the cognizance of the authorities.

The Rev. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn, said: "The dragging in of the workingmen here as in favor of Sunday opening is a libel on them. It is an insult to the decent and industrious workingmen of the State to call the saloon their parlor on Sunday. This Sunday-opening discussion is a State question, and is not to be settled by a vote of the people of New-York City. We shall insist that it shall be settled as a State question. If you want local option, take it by wards. Then in New-York City the Bowerty and a few wards on the East Side would accept Sunday opening, but that is all. It is a question as to whether the Americans shall be Germanized, or the Germanized.

Ex-Senator John Boyd spoke in favor of Sunday opening.

opening.

The Lev E. S. Halloway, representing the Baptist Ministerial Union of New-York City, strensously opposed the proposed encroachment upon the sanctity of the Sabbath. As a Republican, he implored the defeat of the measure. The Democratic party had never dared to pass a Sunday opening law, and the Republican party could not afford to go before the people of the State If it did so.

Mrs. Mary Burn, president of the State Woman's Mrs. Mary Buri, president of the State opened in opposi-tion to Sunday opening.

Mr. Harris, as a representative of New-York City.

Mr. Harris, as a representative of New-York City.

Mr. Harris, as a representation of New-laboring interests, said the workingmen of New-York wanted Sunday beer, and that this boon should be graffied them.

J. C. Coleman, Dr. Myers, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Thomas A. Fuller, of New-York City, favored the submission to a vote of the people of the ques-

tion of Sunday opening.

The Rev Father Walworth, of Albany, representing the Catholic American Total Abstinence Union, opposed Sunday opening in the name of the Catho-

le Church.
Mathias Rohr and John Grasser, of Buffalo, fa-yored Sunday opening, the latter saying that he represented the views of the Mayor of Buffalo In e hearing was then closed, and the committee

will consider the bills in executive session at some future time. The sentiment of the committee seems to be opposed to Sunday opening.

SECOND THOUGHT WHICH WAS WORSE. THE ASSEMBLY DECIDES NOT TO EXEMPT PAVING-STONES FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE VAN KECREN BILL, AFTER ALL

Albany, Feb. 28 (Special).—The Assembly to-day executed one of those back somersaults which are sometimes seen in legislative halls, and which no one is able to explain. By a practically unanimous vote the members of the lower house yesterday adopted an amendment to the Van Keuren Dressed Stone bill, which exempted paving-stones from it provisions. The amendment was offered yesterday by Mr. Gallagher, of Kings. After its adoption, the Keuren bill was sent to third rending, providing that all stone used in public works, except paving-stone, should be cut within the State,

Some of the Assemblymen thought of the Gallagher amendment over night, and they came to the House this morning resolved that they had voted for the amendment without intending to. Mr. Cutler, the member from Rockland, was one of He soon discovered others of the same mind. Mr. Cutler thereupon moved to reconsider the vote by which the Gailagher amendment had been adopted yesterday, and his motion precipitated another lively debate. Mr. Cutler, in moving a reconsideration said he believed the House had voted yesterday under a misapprehension. He believed it was not true that he paving-stones of good quality

could be cut in this State.

Mr. Gallagher replied that he did not obtrude upon the attention of the Assembly any opinion of his own when he declared yesterday that the quarrymen or this State could not cut paving-stones of the quality and quantity necessary. It was the opinion of men competent to know. He said that pavers' unions of the State, through their repre sentatives, had appeared before the Committee on Labor and Industries, and said that they wanted paving-stones exempted from the bill. Appropriations has been made by different cities through the State, ne said, to pave streets their entire length, but this work had been suspended because of the Tobin law. "Those who are advocating this motion," said Mr. Gallagher, "want the State to give a dozen quarrymen a monopoly on paving-stones.

I am against it, and I believe the people are. Let the quarrymen first prove that they can meet the demand of the State.

the quarrymen first prove that they can meet the demand of the State."

Mr. Wray, of Kings, said that the whole question involved was one of right. The workingmen, he said, had demanded an act, which at one time they thought would inure to their benefit. Now that it was apparent that act was against their interests, there was b.t one thing to do-repeal it. Mr. Wray declared that if paving-stones were not exempted from the provisions of the bill it would greatly increase the cost of paving in the cities of the State.

Mr. Bullard, of Orleans, Mr. Halpin, of New-York, Mr. O'Grady, of Monroe, and Mr. Clark, of Niagara, spoke briefly upon the bill. Mr. Van Keuren pat in a few words before the vote was taken. He declared that four men controlled the paving-stone industry in New-York City. One of these, he said, was a large contractor in New-York and another was the owner of a quarry in Maine. Mr. Van Keuren said he could give names, if necessary, but no one seemed to think that detail important. After Mr. Van Keuren had asserted that there was an inexhaustible supply of paving-stones in this State a vote upon Mr. Cutler's motion was taken. The House voted to reconsider, 59 to 41, thus striking out from the bill the Gallagher amendment exempting paving-stones from its provisions.

Park Commissioner Frank Squ r has just opened the bids for the improvement of the Flatoush-ave.

Union Granite Company, 189 Montague-st., Brook-lyn, work at quarry, \$49,675; stone cut in New-York State, \$67,750; difference, \$18,075. New-England Granite Company, Westerly, R. L., stone cut in quarry, \$2,524,37; stone cut in Brook-lyn, \$82,284,55; difference, \$29,724,18; alternating price for copper vases, \$1,890.

The law requires that the stone be cut in Brook-Commissioner Squier did not award the con-t. He will wait a few days to see if the Tobin is to be repealed in the hope of taking advan----

THE GRAY RACING BILL.

IT IS OPPOSED BY SARATOGA HORSEMEN, AND AMENDMENTS MAY BE MADE TO IT. Albany, Feb. 28.-The hearing on the Gray Racing bill was continued before the Assembly Committee on Codes this afternoon. Among the well-known racing men present were William Bonner, of Rochester; James W. Keene, August Belmont, Law-rence Kip, David Bonner, Newbold Morris, S. U. Taylor and George W. Miller, of New-York City, and ex-Fish Commissioner Bowman, of Rochester. Anthony Comstock, of New-York, was also there. William Bonner was the first speaker. He confined his remarks to the matter of private race

so that private races for wagers might be it George W. Miller, of New-York, read a list of some of the most prominent racing men in the State who wished that the custom of racing be perpetuated for the benefit of the horses in which they had invested many fortunes. He asked for an amendment that would give the New-York State Trotting Board equal rights with jockey clubs Anthony Comstock said that the Gray bill per-

He trusted, he said, that the bill would be amended

pitted and legalized vice. President George Elliott, of the Brooklyn Law and Order League, followed Mr. Comstock in opposing the bill. The one thing which the Legislature should do, he said, was to pass a law against gambling, leaving the construction as to what was gambling to the courts.

George P. Lawton, representing the people of Saratoga Springs, said that the bill should be nended so that the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses should be included in its terms. If the bill passed as it stood, it would mean the death of the association which he represented, and with it the interest of Saratoga property-owners,

which he represented, and with it the interest of Saratoga property-owners.

James R. Keene, of New-York, presented to the committee an interesting argument in favor of the bill, but desired that it be amended so that no particular racing association should be mentioned. The passage of the measure would not affect the county fair associations at all.

The hearing was just about to close when exsenator Foley, of Saratoga, stepped forward and called upon August Belmont to answer a few questions. Mr. Foley asked Mr. Belmont if the Jockey Club proposed to besue the licenses by which the other clubs might beginned by receive the license by which the other clubs might beginned by receive the bill.

Then I understand, Mr. Felmont," said Mr. Foley, "that you will have jurisdiction over the Saratoga Association. Did you ever heat of the Legislature giving power over one corporate body to license another?"

"Yes, I have," answered Mr. Belmont, "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

"And your club proposes to do this?" asked Mr. Foley.

"Lobbest Mr. Chaltman," said Mr. Bell, of the

eley. Tobject, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Bell, of the mimittee, "to these questions. They have, I say.

mmittee, "to these questions. They have, I say, reference to the bill before the committee."
And we say they have," said Committeemen no reference to the bill below." said Committeemen "And we say they have," said Committeemen Terry and Norton.

"What I want to know," said Senator Foley, "is whether, if the Saratoga Association remains in the Western Tur' Congress, and this bill passes, we will have to get a license from you. That's all I care to know."

Mr. Belmont and Mr. Keene explained that they Mr. Belmont and Mr. Keene explained that they are to all reasonable amendments, and Mr.

Mr. Belmont and Mr. Receptures, and Mr. Would agree to all reasonable amendments, and Mr. Foley made it plain that the bill would be fought if it was not amended.

Before the committee adjourned, Chairman Robhins asked those who desired amendments to present them in writing.

Agent for Dischargel Convicts.

Mr. Lawson's, providing that an additional \$200.00

Mr. Lawson's, providing that an additional \$200.00

Shall be available this year to complete improvements in Riverside Park.

Senator Guy's, providing an additional appropriation of \$20.00 for the maintenance of the American Museum of Natural History of New-York City.

The police late last night arrested "Joe" Mills at a variety theatre, suspected of being one of a variety theatre, suspected a sale-n-keeper.

AN APPROPRIATION HILL OF 19,794,160 67. Albany, Feb. 28.-The Appropriation bill was toadvanced to third reading in the Home set without a dissenting vote. It gives the State 9.794,169.67. This is an actual net increase over the he entered the theatre. amount of last year of \$150,500. Mr. Amsworth explained that reductions had been made in the amount, but the increase was made necessary by the following additions over last year Craig Epileptic Colony, \$40.00, amounts transferred from Supply to Appropriation bill, \$10.00, for increase in galaries and expenses made necessary by the additional Senators and Assemblymen to be elected for the next Legislature, \$75.00.

MORE TALK ABOUT CONSOLIDATION.

Albany, Feb. 28-A further hearing on the Greater New-York bills was given before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. The speeches for and against the measures did not differ much from those on previous occasions. No action was taken

ALDRIDGE MAKES ANOTHER APPOINTMENT. Albany, Feb. 28.-Superintendent Aldridge, of the State Department of Public Works, has temporarily appointed J. Nelson Tubbs, of Rochester, a civil engineer, as general inspector along the canals, this being the position recently vacated by Martin Schenk, ex-State Engineer.

"HANGING UP" THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL. Albany, Feb. 28 (Special).-The petition of the of Commerce addresseds to the Legislature, asking its members for the speedy passage of the bill abolishing the present Board of Police Justices of New-York, and giving Mayor Strong authority to appoint a better-qualified body, was read in the Senate and the Assembly to-day. There was evidence at once that Thomas C. Platt had made some sort of deal with Tammany Hall in opposition to the bill. Senator Lexow said there were "grave constitutional questions" involved in the Senator Cantor, Tammany Hall's mouthsaid that a hearing had been refused to the chited Board of Police Justices by the Cham-

er of Commerce. James M. E. Grady, of Rochester, the Platt ber of Commerce,
James M. E. Grady, of Rochester, the Platt
chairman of the Committee on Cities, interposed
Elbridge T. Gerry, to whom Tammany last fall
offered the nomination for Mayor, as a barrier
against acting upon the bill. Mr. Gerry, he said,
feared that the Police Justices bill did not sufficiently protect the interests of children. He intended to give a hearing to Mr. Gerry next Tuesday—just as if Mr. Gerry's petty amendment could
not be made on the floor of the Assembly.

Mr. Platt evidently does not wish any speedy
action upon this bill, nor does Tammany Hall.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR. Albany, Feb. 28.-The day calendar for the Court of Appeals to-morrow is Nos. 101, 103, 104, 106, 108, 110, 107 and 112.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 28 (Special).-Naval orders have been issued as follows: Passed Assistant Paymaster A. W. Bacon, detached from duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the cruiser Olympia as the relief of Pay Inspector R. W. Allen, detached and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Captain Thomas M Woodraff, 5th Infantry, will

proceed to Tallahassee, Fla., and report to the Governor for duty with the militia of that State for one month. Second Lieutenant John T. Martin, 4th Artillery, is detailed as professor of military science Artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohlo State University, Columbus, and will report for duty and relieve First Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilson, artillery, who will then proceed to John his battery. The leave of absence granted to Second Lieutenant Robert J. Fleming, 7th Cavalry, is extended one month. Two months ordinary leave of absence is granted to Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Moody, 224 Infantry. Leave of absence for two months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted to Major Theodore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHUITING OUT GOVERNOR EVANS'S WITNESSES Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28 (Special).—The investigation by four Legislative sub-committees of the charges of fraud at the election for Governor is watched with the greatest interest by the people of the State. The sub-committee sitting at Rogers-ville, Hamblen County, to-day examined a large number of witnesses with regard to the alleged violation of the law as to the non-requirement by election judges of the display of poll-tax receipts by voters as a requisite to voting. The committee is considering the advisability of excluding all evidence not included in this line, just as the sub-com-mittee did yesterday in Hawkins County. If this is done, Governor Evans's attorney will not be al-

TWENTY MILLION Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars already paid to Widows and Orphans,

Forty million dollars already saved living policy-holders by reduction of premiums. 96,000 Policies in force \$206,000,000 Insurance in force. \$3.827,000 Cash Surplus-Reserve—Emergency Fund. More than \$\$1,000,000 new business for the year 1894. These are a few practical results already recorded to the credit of th

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION. E. B. HARPER, President,

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lowed to prove that the voters in the August election exhibited poll-tax receipts and that therefore the judges in the November election did not think it necessary to require the production of receipts. The testimony in general shows that in Hamblen County poll-tax receipts were not required to be shown by voters, as they had been displayed in the August election.

BOLD ROBBERS IN TEXAS.

THEY HOLD UP A TRAIN ON THE OUT-SKIRTS OF DALLAS.

FIFTEEN BANDITS IN THE PARTY-THE EXPRESS CAR PLUNDERED IN THE BEST MODERN

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 28 .- The boldest train robbery ver committed in Texas took place on the edge thoroughly armed men held up the Houston and Texas Central Express at the Missouri, Texas and Kansas crossing. The engineer and fireman were made to leave the engine; then the robbers cut loose the express and baggage cars, placed men on the engine, pulled the throttle wide open, on the track. Just before starting away with the express car, the robbers compelled Engineer Averett to get into the cab. He was then made to run out to a point near White Rock Creek Bottoms, about five miles north of the Dallas the express messenger to open the express car and admit them. The messenger, confronted with six-shooters, opened the safe, and the robbers plundered it. They tore up a large number of packages.

After they had finished with the express car. the robbers shot out the headlight and other illuminations, leaving the engine and express car in total darkness except the light furnished 'ram the fire-box. They told the engineer to go back to his train as soon as he pleased. The robbers then scattered to the timbers of White Creek Bottoms, where, it is presumed, they had comrades and horses in waiting. Railroad and express officials and employes declare that the robbers found no money, but the belief is general that a large sum was secured.

In running back to his train Engineer Averett had no lights or signals to guide him, and he crashed into the cars on reaching them, smashing several sets of bumpers. The passengers had hidden their effects under and about the seats. The shock to the cars sent watches, all may and miscellaneous valuables jingling and clattering

it was not amended.

Before the committee adjourned, Chairman Robbins asked those who desired amendments to present them in writing.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Albany, Feb 28—In the Senate this morning Senator Mullin moved an extension of time for the committees to investigate State bureaus and commissions to April 18. It was granted.

The General Laws Committee reported favorably P. P. Schulz's bill to regulate and improve the civil service of the State.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Ablett's, reorganizing the West Tray police force.

Senator Mullin's, abolishing the office of State

Agent for Dischargel Convicts.

Mr. Lawson's, providing that an additional \$200,000 shall be available this year, in computer, and clock gargs.

On the train was a natural capture of the Daiton and Cook gargs.

all began praying.

The police late last night arrested "Joe" Mills at a variety theatre, suspected of being one of the robbers. He had requested a sale-n-keeper to change a \$28 gold piece before entering the theatre, saying he did not care to drink. When searched \$219 in gold was found up in him, the gave his address as Tennessee. Detectives are looking for the men who were with him before

QUARTERLY MRETING OF THE REGENTS. Albany, Feb. 28.-At the regular quarterly meet-

cellor Upson presided, and the following Regents Charles E. Fiich, of Rochester, O. H. Warren, of Syracuse, Dr. W. H. Warson, of Utica; St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, Hamilton Harris, of this city, C. E. Smith, of Syracuse, T. Guifford Smith, of Buffalo; Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, of New York; the Rev. Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Albert Van Der Veer, of this city. The following action was taken in regard to in-

corporation and admission of institutions; Absolute charters of junior grade were granted to St. Agnes's Female Seminary, of Brooklyn, and St. Stanislaus Academic School, of Keeseville. The academic departments of union schools at Athens, Bridge partments of union schools at Albers, Bridge-water Central Valley, Cohocton, Cornwall, Mooers, Oneida Castle, Oriskany, Pawling, Richville, Schroon Lake, Spencerport and Wayland were admitted to junior grades, the academic department of the union school at Little Valley was admitted to mid-dle strate.

die grade.

The name of Carthage Union School was changed to Carthage High School, and that of the Gouverneur Seminary to Gouverneur High School.

Absolute charters were grassiel the New-Urrecht Free Library, and public libaries at Niagara Falls, Waterford and Waterville. Provisional charters were granted to Allen's Hill Free Library Association, Cornwall Public Library, Hunter Public Library and Lake George Free Library. The Easton Library Association, of Rome, were admitted to the university.

TIN PLATE MILLS FOR BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Feb. 28 (Special),-Three large tin-plate uills are to be put in operation in Baltimore this year. The largest wid be started with Chicago Norton Brothers, of that city, have bough the site of the old Abbott Rolling Mills, and will erect buildings which will cost over \$150,000, invest ing nearly as much more capital in the machinery ing nearly as much more capital in the machinery. The Stickney Iron Company, of which George H. Stickney is president, is also preparing to build a tin-plate mill, to be operated in connection with its iron works at Canton. The company will build an entirely new plant, work on which will soon begin. Orders for a 1,000 horse-power Cotlies engine and boilers for the new works have already been placed with the Muryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point. William S. Rayner says that those interested in the development of Curius Isay have also in contemplation the starting of a the-plate mill there. A plant intended as a rolling milt has already been built at Curius Isay, and it is understood that it will be unlized for the tin-plate works.

DEMOCRATS IN RIGHLAND FALLS DIVIDE Highland Falls, N. Y., Feb. 28 (Special).—There is war in the depleted ranks of the Democracy here. At a caucus held a few nights ago for the nomina tion of town officers the factions began to fight the greatest difficulty that bloodshed and riot were prevented. Each faction nominated a full ticket. The town clerk recognized the party that filed its papers first. The malcontents have applied to the courts, and the town clerk will be served with a writ of mandamus to show cause why he should not have both fickets printed. over the election of a chairman, and it was with



Fanny Davenport Says-"I find the genuine

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract a most strength-

ening and delicious tonic."

The GENUINE Town, Daving Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

ntrance to the Park at the Plaza. Following are | Practical Results-14 Years' Work. | GRAND JURORS TAKE IT UP.

THE CASE OF DETECTIVES M'MANUS AND JACOBS.

FRANK MOSS SAYS THE PARKHURST SOCIETY HAS BEEN AT WORK ON IT FOR SOME

TIME-THE WHOLE STORY YET

The Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation of the case of Central Office Detectives Jacobs and McManus, accused of being in league with Jacob Liss, alias Silver, to commit a burglary at No. 8 Delancey-st. When the two detectives were arrested on Wednesday on warrants issued by Recorder Goff, and held in \$1,000 ball each for an examination next Tuesday, it was supposed that their case would not be considered by a Grand Jury until after the examination, but at a conference at the District-Attorney's office yesterday morning it was decided to have the case brought to the attention of the Grand Jury immediately. Liss was taken from the Essex Market Prison to the Criminal Courts Building to appear as a witness, and Arthur F. Dennett, the superintendent of Dr. Park-hurst's society, also was called before the jury.

Howe & Hummel, counsel for Jacobs and Mc-Manus, learned that the case was being considered by the Grand Jury, and sent a letter to the Grand Jury, demanding that the detectives be allowed to appear as wi nesses also. The letter said in part: appear as wi nesses also. The letter said in part:

The warrant for our clients' arrest was issued by
Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder of this city, in his
magisterial capacity, and an examination was set
for Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Information has reached us that, in express discourtesy of Judge Goff and in utter disregard of the
rights of the two officers, whose record in the department is, as the records will convince you,
thoroughly unblemished, a movement is on foot to
investigate the charges before your honorable body.
All we ask, as a matter of justice to these two palice officers, is that should your honorable body
take up the matter you will subpoen Officers
Jacobs and McManus to appear before you in order
that they may, without the slightest reservation,
give their testimony in the proceedings. An indictment framed without a hearing from the accused would not only be an act of injustice, but
would go very far to injure two innocent men.

Assistant District-Attorney Battle said late in the
afternoon that the Grand Jury had not decided as

afternoon that the Grand Jury had not decided as to calling the two detectives, but that the investigation of the case had not been closed. The lawyers representing the detectives, however, declared that they had received assurances that Jacobs and McManus would be allowed to state their case before the Grand Jury this morning.

Frank Moss said yesterday: "This is a case which we have been working upon for some time.

and the story is not yet told by any means. When it is, it will be found that the two detectives under arrest were not only in a conspiracy with Silver to commif the burglary at Samuel Cohen's rooms, at No. 5 Delancey-st., but that they had also been in numerous conspiracies of a similar kind before. Silver was an unfortunate man, who took to burglary through force of circumstances. When he was released from the Pittsburg Penitentiary a year ago he thought his career carefully over, and decided that he might as well confess and mend his ways. Accordingly, he came to our society. Since then, without the knowledge of the police, he has been working hand in hand with us. We worked up a clear case against Jacobs and McManus, and were intending to present it to the Grand Jury when it reconvenes in March. After the Cohen burglary, however, the detectives found out that we were 'on to their game,' that they were being closely watched. They accordingly had Silver arrested, in the hope. I believe, that by scaring him they could get him out of the country. Detectives Jacobs and McManus, when they heard what Mr. Moss had said, declared that his statements referring to them were entirely false. They also declared that the agents of Dr. Parkhurst's society had been caught in a conspiracy, and were trying to save themselves. to commit the burglary at Samuel Cohen's rooms

LINCOLN'S EARLY LIFE.

HE WAS A FLATBOAT MAN AND A RAIL-SPLITTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read with no little indignation General Eghert L. Viele's letter of February 18, denying that Mr. Lincoln was a flatboat man, as was stated by Mr. Bancroft in his funeral ora-tion before both houses of Congress, and since by Mr. Depew in an address lately delivered by him in Vermont. General Viele's description of "flatboat" and its general uses is wrong, but I will let that pass, as it has no real bearing on the case in question. His statement about Mr. Lin-coin's rail-splitting merely to show his great strength is likewise entirely fictitious. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln

since 1858, and have often heard him relate his experiences as a rail-splitter and as a flatboat man, and have a portion of one of the black wainut rails he and John Hanks split in Macon County, in Illinois, in 1830. In place of being ashamed of his early work, Mr. Lincoln took great pride in it and in relating his connection therewith. From his earliest youth he was fond of being on the water, and when only seventeen years old assisted James Taylor in managing a flatboat that was used as a ferry to cross the Ohio River at the mouth of Anderson's Creek, in Indiana. For this service he received 37 cents per day. When nineteen years old he determined to become a flatboat man, but was persuaded out of the notion then by his friend In March, 1828, James Gentry, an Indiana neigh

bor, fitted out a flatboat with a stock of grain and meat for a trading expedition to New-Orleans, and hired Mr. Lincoln to work on the boat. This he did, and was paid \$8 per month and board for his labor. On the boat he was "bowhand," and that position entailed the most laborious duty connected with the voyage. In 1830 Mr. Lincoln came to illinois, and settled five miles northwest of the then small village of Decatur (new a charming, large and prosperous city), in Macon County. Here he and John Hanks "broke up" fifteen acres of sod, and, as John Hanks told me, "Abe and myself split walnut ralls enough to fence the

I saw John Hanks bring a pile of these rails into a State Convention in Illinois where Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for some office, and I distinctly renember the excitement that was caused thereby When living at Goose Nest Prairie, in Coles County III. Mr. Lincoln said he "worked at odd jobs in the neighborhood," and of these jobs rail-splitting was not an unusual work. As late as 1831 he split 3,000 rails for Major Warnick, and wa ted daily three miles to his work, and the same distance in returning from it.

In 1831 he met Denton Offut, a general trader and speculator, and who often sent flatboats loaded with grain and provisions to New-Orleans. Linoin was introduced to Offut by John Hanks, and they two and a cousin of Lincoln's named Johnson hired themselves to Offut to work as flatboat men on a boat he was then getting ready for a trip to New-Orleans. For this service he was paid 50 cents per day, and was to have a small share of the profits of the trip. For some reason unknown to me. Offut failed to start the boat, as originally intended, but determined to build another, and Hanks and Lincoln and Johnson were employed about four weeks in building the boat, and during that time Lincoln acted as cook for the building party. By April 19 the boat had been built and loaded and had reached New-Salem, in Sangamon County, Ill. From New-Salem they floated down the Sangamon River to the Illinois, and down that to the Mississippi, and thence to New-Crieans, where they arrived in May. He returned to New-Salem in August, 1831, and after that on at least two occasions acted as pilot on steamers on the Sangamon River.

These facts I got from Mr. Lincoln personally, and they are substantially related by Hill Lamon, Herndon, Nicolay and Hay, and were known to be true by hundreds of persons of my acquaintance in Central Illinois. intended, but determined to build another, and

n Central Illinois.

I think nothing further is required to refute the romancing of General Viele. I also think the truth of history demands that The Tribune should give hese fdcts to its readers, who may have been miscal by tieneral Viele's fictions.

J. A. L. Chicago, Feb. 22, 1896.

MR. GREEN DID NOT FAIL IN BUSINESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune of February 17, in a report of an accident I met with, appears the statement that I failed a few months ago. The opposite is the truth. On discontinuing business I paid with out a single exception my creditors 100 cents on the dollar, payments often preceding, never exceeding

maturity.

The truth of my counter-statement will appear from the following letter of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency.

New-York, February 25, 1895.

Mr. Noah Green, No. 361 Fifth-ave., City.

Dear Sir: Referring to yours of the 25th inst., we beg to hay that we have no information indicating any failure on your part, either a few months, nor at any time previous.

You will, no doubt, now be as anxious as I am to undo the harm, as much as lies in your power, by promptly giving this correction a prominent place in your valued paper. NOAH GREEN. No. 361 Fifth-ave., New-York, February 27, 1895.





At times we all need a stimulant, either to restore strength after illness, to ward off the etfects of chill or cold and to tone up the system, when by too close attention to business, exposure or other causes, the vitality is below par. The kind and quality of the stimulant to be so used is of much importance. Our best physicians prescribe, for our climate,

American whiskey, and those who have made an exhaustive study of the subject pronounce whiskey made from rye the best for medicinal use, as not possessing the heating effects of Bourbon or other whiskies made from all or part corn Naturally, the inquiry comes: "What brand and in what shape can a rye whiskey be obtained that the physician or consumer may feel is strictly pure and reliable?" Upon thorough investigation, the

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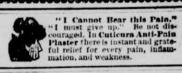
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WHER your face become or coarse, call to blotchy, rough or coarse, call to JOHN H. WOODBURY 127 West or send stamp for 150-page book or

'olonel Waring's) deliverances, next to the expert knowledge which they disclose, is that they are couched in clear, forcible, and accurate English, a vehicle of thought which for years has been completely unknown in most of our municipal depart-ments." Further on I read: "When have we had ments." Further on I read: When have the a Commissioner who has spoken as a humanitarian as well as an official?"

Is it in the interest of "clear, foreible and accurate English" to wrest the word "humanitarian" from its real sense-one who denies the divinity of Christ-and, make it do duty for the unquestionable "philanthropist."?

Conv. Verb. Ecc. 27, 1835.

TENNESSEE.

New-York, Feb. 27, 1895. THE WESTERN PASSAGE THE FASTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Please inform writer through your valuable columns which is considered the faster passage, the western or eastern, in the transatlantic steams

service. GEORGE E. SWAIN. No. 1,029 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 18, 1895. (The western passage is the faster. The present fastest ocean record is held by the Cunard steamer Lucania, and is 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes from Roache's Point to Sandy Hook Light-

A BABY CARRIAGE WOULD BE OF HELP. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: If any of your readers has a baby carriage which is no longer needed in its owner's family, it

ship.)

Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In "The Evening Post" of yesterday I read, under the heading "A New Use of Intelligence." these words: "The most surprising thing about his these words: "The most surprising thing about his two longer needed in its owner's family, it would be gratefully received by a working, but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received by a working but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received by a working but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received by a working but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received by a working but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received by a working but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received by a working but poor mother, whose labors it would materially lighten. I should be gratefully received. E. M. No. 24 West Thirty-eighth-st., New-York, Feb. 25, 1895